May 16, 1751. THE Numb. 29.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The great Age of Henry Jenkins, *by Mrs.* Anne Saville.

WHEN I came firſt to live at Bolton, I was told ſeveral Particulars of the great Age of Henry Jenkins; but I believed little of the Story for many Years, till one Day he coming to beg an Alms, I deſired him to tell me truly how old he was. He pauſed a little, and then ſaid, that to the beſt of his Remembrance, he was about 162 or 3; and I aſked, what Kings he remembered? He ſaid Henry the Eighth. I aſked, what public Thing he could longeſt remember? He ſaid Flowden-field. I aſked, whether the King was there? He ſaid no, he was in France, and the Earl of Surry was General. I aſked him, how old he might be then? He ſaid, I believe I might be between 10 and 12; for, ſays he, I was ſent to Northallerton with a Horſe-Load of Arrows, but they ſent a bigger Boy from thence to the Army with them. All this agreed with the Hiſtory of that Time; for Bows and Arrows were then uſed, the Earl he named was General, and King Henry the Eighth was then at Tournay; and yet it is obſervable, that this Jenkins could neither write nor read. There were alſo four or five in the ſame Pariſh that were reputed all of them to be 100 Years old, or within 2 or 3 Years of it, and they all ſaid he was an elderly Man, ever ſince they knew him; for he was born in another Pariſh, and before any Regiſters were in Churches, as it is ſaid; he told me then too, that he was Butler to the Lord Conyers, and remembered the Abbot of Fountain's Abbey very well, before the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries. Henry Jenkins departed this Life, December 8, 1670, at Ellerton upon Swale in Yorkſhire; the Battle of Flowden-field was fought September 9, 1513, and he was about 12 Years old, when Flowden-field was fought. So that this Henry Jenkins lived 169 Years, viz. 16 longer than old Parr, and was the oldeſt Man born upon the Ruins of this poſtdiluvian World. In the laſt Century of his Life he was a Fiſherman, and uſed to trade in the Streams; his Diet was coarſe and ſour, but towards the latter End of his Days he begged up and down. He hath ſworn in Chancery, and other Courts, to above 140 Years Memory, and was often at the Aſſizes at York, whither he generally went on Foot; And I have heard ſome of the Country Gentlemen affirm, that he frequently ſwam in the Rivers after he was paſt the Age of 100 Years. In the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer is a Record of a Depoſition in a Cauſe by Engliſh Bill, between Anthony Clark and Smirkſon, taken 1665, at Kettering in Yorkſhire, where Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton upon Swale, Labourer, aged 157 Years, was produced and depoſed as a Witneſs.

EPITAPH on a Monument erected at Bolton in Yorkſhire, by the Subſcription of ſeveral Gentlemen, to the Memory of Henry Jenkins.

Bluſh not, Marble,
To reſcue from Oblivion
The Memory of
Henry Jenkins,
A Perſon obſcure in Birth,
But of a Life truly memorable;
For
He was enriched
With the Goods of Nature,
If not of Fortune,
And happy
In the Duration,
If not Variety,
Of his Enjoyments:
And,
Tho' the partial World
Deſpiſed and diſregarded
His low and humble State,
The equal Eye of Providence
Beheld and bleſſed it,
With a Patriarch's Health and Length of Days:
To teach miſtaken Man
Theſe Bleſſings were entailed on Temperance,
A Life of Labour, and a Mind at Eaſe.
He lived to the amazing Age of
169.
Was interr'd here December 6,
1670,
And had this Juſtice done to his Memory,
1743.

HAGUE, November 30.

M. CHIQUET, who ſince the Departure of the Abbe de la Ville has been charged with the Affairs of France here, delivered a few Days ago to the Preſident of the Aſſembly of the States General the following remarkable Memorial, whereby the ſaid Abbe takes his Leave of their High Mightineſſes.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King having thought fit to terminate the Miſſion he had honoured me with to your High Mightineſſes, his Majeſty has ordered me to ſend the Letter he writes to you on that Occaſion. If the indiſpenſable Duties of the Poſt the King has been pleaſed to confer on me ſince my Return from Holland, deprive me of the Satiſfaction of diſcharging in Perſon this laſt Function of my Miniſtry, I have at leaſt the Conſolation of being once more the Interpreter of his Majeſty's Sentiments of Eſteem and Affection for your High Mightineſſes, and giving you again the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances thereof.

You are ſenſible, High and Mighty Lords, that my Zeal and Application in executing the Orders with which the King honoured me during my Reſidence at the Hague, never had any other Tendency than to prevent or extinguiſh, the War that had unhappily ſet Europe in a Blaze, and to maintain between his Majeſty and you that perfect Underſtanding which he has made a conſtant Maxim of his Government, ever ſince his Acceſſion to the Throne.

The firſt Fruits of your intimate Union with the Crown of France were the Epoch of the Birth of your Republick: And your Annals have taught you, that the moſt flouriſhing Age of the United Provinces, was the Duration [illegible] that Alliance had not yet ſuffered any Alteration.

[illegible] with great Concern, his Majeſty [illegible] the Circumſtances that ſeemed to have weakened a Correſpondence ſo ancient and ſo natural. But the King is perſuaded, that your High Mightineſſes will preſerve the Remembrance of the Events that occaſioned a [illegible] of Sentiments and Intereſts between his Majeſty and your Republick, only in order to make you more ſenſible of the Advantages of a Connection which his Majeſty ſincerely deſires to perpetuate.

All that the King has done to reſtore the publick Tranquillity, and the Pains his Majeſty has taken to prevent any [illegible], ſhewed the whole World that he has no other Ambition than to render the Peace as durable as the [illegible] of Moderation and Generoſity that induced him to conclude [illegible].

The King will not be afraid of engaging in a new War, whenever he ſhall be forced to it by the urgent Conſiderations of his Glory, the Support of his Allies, and the Good of his Subjects; but the Object of his Wiſhes will always be, that he may have no Occaſion to make uſe of his Power, [illegible] in the Maintenance of Publick [illegible], and to ſecure the Repoſe of all Nations, and the Happineſs of his own People.

Theſe the King's Sentiments, ſtill more reſpectable than the Majeſty of his Throne, are one of the beſt Securities that Europe can have for the Conſervation of her Liberties and the Balance of Power, which it is as eſſential as [illegible]. [As they have thus given ſuch fair Warning to Europe, we may venture, in Return, to put them in Mind of a Sentence of a wiſer King than any this Day in the World, *Pride goes before Deſtruction, and a haughty Spirit before a Fall.*]

His Majeſty doubts not that theſe ſo equitable Principles are as conformable to your High Mightineſſes Way of Thinking, as to your true Intereſt; and the King expects, from the Light and Wiſdom of your Government, that your Republick will make it a Duty and a Pleaſure to concur with his Majeſty in maintaining peaceably and inviolably that Syſtem of Juſtice and Humanity.

Having thus ſet forth the King's Sentiments for the general Good of Europe, and your Republick in particular, I have nothing more to add, High and Mighty Lords, but to [illegible] your High Mightineſſes to receive kindly the Homage of my perſonal [illegible], and the Gratitude with which I perfectly [illegible] the Teſtimonies of Eſteem and Benevolence you conſtantly honoured me with.

I look upon the Miniſtry I have exerciſed at the Hague as one of the moſt agreeable Epochs of my Life: And tho' I have no longer the Advantage of ſerving the King under your Eyes, I ſhall not ceaſe to wiſh for Occaſions to court your Favour, and [illegible] intereſt myſelf with the ſame Fervour in the Glory and Proſperity of your Republick.

Done at Fontainbleau,
Nov. 15, 1750.

Signed,
The Abbe DE LA VILLE.

Peterſburgh, Dec. 4. A few Days ago Advice was received at Court, by an Expreſs from M. de Nepleuf, our Miniſter at the Ottoman Porte, that the Grand Vizir had notified to him, and to M. Penckler, the Auſtrian Miniſter, that the Grand Signior his Maſter was determined to name ſhortly two Baſhaws as Miniſters to the Court of Peterſburgh and Vienna, in order to give them freſh Aſſurances of his invariable Reſolutions of preſerving a good Underſtanding with thoſe two Courts. This Expreſs has given great Satiſfaction to her Imperial Majeſty, who immediately ordered the Contents of it to be communicated to the Britiſh, Auſtrian, and Dutch Miniſters. By our laſt Letters from Perſia we learn, that the Troubles in that Kingdom are daily augmenting; and that the different Parties are puſhing on the War with great Barbarity, ſo that there is not the leaſt Likelihood of an Accommodation.

Paris, Dec. 11. His Majeſty being deſirous of making his Acknowledgments to the late Marſhal Count de Saxe, for the ſignal Services, which he did him during the late War, and of perpetuating the Memory of ſo intrepid

intrepid a General, has determined to erect a Monument or triumphal Pillar, with ſome ſuitable Inſcription to his Honour: But in what particular Spot the ſaid Pillar is to ſtand, is not yet determined.

Copenhagen, Dec. 26. The Mathematician who was ſent by the King ſome Time ago into Iceland to make Aſtronomical Obſervations, and examine into the Nature and Productions of that Country, has ſent Memorials concerning the Diſcoveries he has made. He obſerves, among other Things, that this Iſland produces a great Quantity of Salt-petre, and there is Earth in ſome Places of it fit to make China, and Stones there which contain Silver, &c. He has ſent ſome of theſe Stones here, and according to the Aſſay which was made of them, it appeared that 100 lb. Weight of them produced ſix Ounces of fine Silver.

Vienna, Dec. 28. On the 19th Inſtant the Empreſs Dowager was taken ſo extremely ill, that the laſt Sacraments were adminiſtred to her by the Pope's Nuncio; and on the 21ſt about Five in the Morning, ſhe expired, extremely regretted by their Imperial Majeſties and the whole Court. Her Body was embalmed the ſame Day, and having lain three Days in State, was depoſited with great funeral Pomp in the Vault belonging to the auguſt Houſe of Auſtria, in the Church of the Capuchins.

Frankfort, Dec. 30. Laſt Week died in his 85th Year, John Louis [illegible], one of the Magiſtrates of this City, who has left 114 Children, Grandchildren, and Great Grandchildren.

Berlin, Jan. 1. There continues from Time to Time to arrive here Foreigners, in order to take Part in the new Eſtabliſhment of the Company of Embden. Amongſt others a Merchant of Bruſſels has offer'd to lend the Company 700,000 Florins upon certain Conditions. A Perſon from Bruſſels wrote to Voltaire to obtain for him an Employment on Board the firſt Ship which the Company ſhould ſend to China. The Poet anſwer'd him by a ſort of Fable, which was: "A Traveller arrived at a certain "City, where he underſtood that a great Lord intended to build a ſumptuous Palace, the Plan of which was ſcarcely form'd, and applied to be "Porter to the Palace. You ſhall, ſaid the Lord, be Porter, provided "you live to ſee it finiſh'd."

Paris [illegible] *Jan.* 11. We hear from Liſbon, that the King of Portugal has formed a Deſign to aboliſh the Tribunal of the Inquiſition in his Dominions, in which Undertaking every Frenchman, and we hope every true Chriſtian, in all Nations, heartily wiſhes him Succeſs.

There is no Reaſon to be ſurprized that Marſhal Saxe was able to expend ſuch vaſt Sums as he did at Chambord, when it is known that he drew more than twenty Millions out of Flanders. Chambord was a Sort of ſeparate Monarchy; every Thing there was ſubject to the Marſhal, and in ſuch Degree as never had been known in France: Pleaſures were carried to the higheſt Pitch: The Troops which were there, obſerved the moſt exact Diſcipline, and good Order eminently prevailed; but Continence was a Stranger to that Abode. The Ambition of this great Man even ſurpaſſed his Expences. His Projects, we are aſſured, being amazingly great; he was importunate to obtain the Dutchy of Courland, in order to procure his being made Czar of Muſcovy; which Title and Power he wanted, that he might have deſtroyed the Ottoman Empire, and had his Monument erected in St. Sophia at Conſtantinople. Theſe Deſigns were known to ſome few before his Death; but ſince then, have been more generally talked of. The Death of Count Saxe is thought to be an Event which will greatly contribute to ſettle the Tranquillity of the North; ſeeing his Pretenſions to Courland would, in all Probability, ſooner or later, have cauſed Troubles there.

LONDON.

Jan. 5. It appears upon a very ſlight Review of the Publick Tranſactions of laſt Year, that we have been induced by ſome Fatality, not only to take on ourſelves new Burthens, in the ſeveral Contracts and Acceſſions in Germany and the North, but alſo to give up ſeveral Advantages in the Convention with S——n, which were ſtill left to us by the diſadvantageous Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.——Is not this making a glorious Uſe of the Bleſſings of Peace? What may not, in Time, be expected from the great Men in P——t, if they thus continue from Year to Year, downwards to climb, and backwards to advance!

Extract of a Letter from Breſt, January 1, *N. S.*

"The Squadron of Men of War which I mention'd ſome Time ago to have been ready to ſail, is not yet departed; but we are now aſſured, that it is deſtin'd for America, as many Volunteers for that Part of the World are already on Board. It is not yet preciſely known when this Squadron will ſail; but if a Judgment can be formed from the Preparations, it will go from hence before the Winter ends. About 1200 Sailors are within a few Days arriv'd here, who have been regiſter'd in the Books of our Department. The Work in this Port, and in our Arſenals, goes on [illegible] briſkly. As ſoon as the Squadron abovementioned is compleated, [illegible] will with all Expedition be fitted out, which is to conſiſt of [illegible] from 50 to 60 Guns, and it is ſaid, is only to go to Toulon; but if intended for any further Deſign, it will appear ſoon after they arrive at that Port. Several new Ships are upon the Stocks, the Building of which is greatly facilitated by the Wood whereof they are to be compoſed being prepared for that Purpoſe in Sweden from whence it comes."

By a Letter from Paris we hear a Report is current there, that two Engliſh Men of War had attacked, on the Coaſt of Nova-Scotia, a French Frigate that ſerv'd as Convoy to two Merchantmen; and that after a long and obſtinate Fight, they not only took the ſaid Frigate, but alſo the Merchantmen, which is look'd upon at Paris as a downright Act of Hoſtility, and therefore they expect ample Satisfaction for the ſame, *in Caſe the Account be true.*——

The Hague Gazette aſſures us, under the Article of Intelligence from London, that France, in order to avoid freſh Diſputes about Nova-Scotia, has conſented, that the Limits thereof ſhall be ſettled according to ancient Treaties; but as neither by the Treaty of Ryſwick, nor that of Utrecht, it appears that theſe Limits were fixed on the Footing as the Britiſh Court would have them, there will be a Neceſſity for reciprocally giving Way to a reaſonable Compenſation, ſo as to prevent any more Difficulties hereafter: And 'tis ſaid that a Proclamation will be publiſhed by both Parties in that Country, for leaving the neutral Indians to adhere to which Government they like beſt; upon Condition however, that they ſhall afterwards remain neuter on both Sides; and 'tis pretended that this is the moſt reaſonable and equitable Temperament that can be found. As for the neutral Iſlands, 'tis thought they will be divided between the two Nations in as equal a Manner as poſſible; and ſo the Diſpute about them will be terminated once for all.——After which we ſhall ſit down under our Vine, and under our Fig-Tree, and neither France, nor Spain, nor Pruſſia, ſhall make us afraid.

Jan. 5. A Bill is preparing to be brought into Parliament to puniſh Sailors who ſhall ſell their Tickets for Wages and Prize Money to more Perſons than one; and likewiſe to puniſh all Agents and Buyers of ſuch Tickets, that ſhall preſume to take more than legal Intereſt for Tickets ſold to them; and to render more effectual the ſpeedy Payment of Seamens Wages, without any Deduction whatever.

Extract of a Letter to a Gentleman in Briſtol.

The Parſon of Hay (Mr. Richards) died on Friday the 7th of laſt December, as it was ſuppoſed ſuddenly. His Friends kept him about two Days, then buried him: But before that, ſeeing his Body and Limbs did not ſtiffen, they ſent for a Doctor, who bled him, and afterwards could not eaſily ſtop the Blood; who told his Friends that he was not dead, but in a Sort of a Trance: But on the Morrow they put him into his Grave. A Perſon walking along the Church Yard hearing a Noiſe in one of the Graves, ran away, and prevail'd with the Clerk to have the Grave opened; when they found a great Bleeding at the Noſe, and the Body all over of a Sweat. From hence it is conjectured, he was not dead when he was buried; although now they were obliged to let him remain, as all Appearance of Life was vaniſh'd by his Interment.

From Denmark we are informed, that by the great Encouragement that King gives his Subjects to Trade, a Scheme is propoſed which will increaſe it, by forming a great Magazine of all Kind of Naval Stores in the Iſland of St. Thomas in the Weſt-Indies, to ſupply all Nations who trade into thoſe Parts, and the better to accommodate Ships or Veſſels that may want Careening, to ſtop Leaks, or repair; (an Invention formerly practiſed in Denmark) whereby a Ship either light or laden may be careened in 24 Hours, and fit to go to Sea again, if ſhe wants no other Repair. And it is ſaid the Propoſer of this Scheme is ſhortly expected in that Country, to have the Direction of the Undertaking.

Jan. 12. We hear, that in a ſhort Time ſeveral Men of War will be put into Commiſſion, which it is ſuppoſed are deſtined for the Baltick, in caſe Matters ſhould not be accommodated in the North.

A Committee, from the Governors of the Foundling Hoſpital, waited laſt Thurſday on the Society of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery, at Mercers Hall; when they generouſly offered to let ſuch Foundlings as had Strength ſufficient for it, to be employed in weaving Twine, making Nets, Ropes, &c. for the Service of the aforeſaid Society; which Propoſal was accepted of with due Thanks.

Jan. 14. At a General Court of the South Sea Company held on Thurſday at their Houſe in Threadneedle-Street, it was reſolved to addreſs his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to continue to be their Governor, and that he would take into his Royal Conſideration the State of the Company, in Relation to the Treaty with Spain.

Jan. 19. We hear that, by the Account to be annexed to the Addreſs of the South-Sea Company to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to take their Demand on the King of Spain into Conſideration (the ſame having, for the Peace and Tranquillity of the Nation, been ceded for 100,000l. only) it appears that there is a Balance of upwards of 130,000l. in Favour of the Company, beſides a great Demand of Tonnage, about the Quantity of each annual Ship, for which Sir Thomas Geraldino in the Year 1732 offered the Company 70,000l.

Jan. 22. By a Letter from Cologne, of the 15th Inſtant, N. S. we learn, that the Week before a great Number of Horſes paſs'd thro' that City for remounting the French Cavalry in the Biſhopricks of Metz, Toul and Verdun; and that they are to be ſpeedily followed by ſeveral Thouſands more.——A ſhrewd Indication of the long Continuance of Peace.

Yeſterday the Lords of the Admiralty gave Orders for rebuilding the Chatham Man of War, of 60 Guns, at Chatham.

Extract of a Letter from Fort William, in Lochaber, Dec. 14.

"The Weather is ſo warm here, that Birds have now Neſts with Eggs and young Ones in them, in the Hills near us; ſeveral have been found within ten Miles of this Place. Though this may ſurprize you, you need not doubt of the Fact, for we never knew ſuch fine Weather as we have had of late."

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament, on Thurſday, the 17th Day of January, 1750.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE poſtpon'd your Meeting to this Time, that I might conſult your private Convenience, as far as was conſiſtent with the Occaſions of the Public. The Continuance of the preſent Tranquillity has afforded an Opportunity for the former, and rendered the latter leſs preſſing. Since the laſt Seſſion, my Care and Attention have been conſtantly employ'd in improving the Situation: And I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that I have concluded a Treaty with my good Brother the King of Spain, whereby ſuch particular Differences, as, from the Nature of them, could not be ſettled in a general Treaty, have been amicably adjuſted, without the Intervention of any other Party; and the Commerce of my Subjects with that Country re-eſtabliſhed upon the moſt advantageous and ſure Foundations.

In the Progreſs of this Work, I have received ſuch Aſſurances of the ſincere Diſpoſition of the Catholic King to cement and maintain the moſt perfect Union with me, as leave no Room to doubt of its good Effects being felt in all Parts; and there is the greateſt Reaſon to hope, that the ancient Friendſhip and good Correſpondence between the two Nations, which had been long unfortunately interrupted, will, from mutual Intereſt and Inclination, be now effectually reſtor'd.

I have alſo, in Conjunction with the Empreſs Queen, and the States-General, concluded a Treaty with the Elector of Bavaria; and am taking ſuch further Meaſures, as may beſt tend to ſtrengthen and ſecure the Tranquillity of the Empire; ſupport its Syſtem; and timely prevent ſuch Events, as have been found by Experience to endanger the common Cauſe; involve Europe in the Calamities of War; and occaſion the Loſs of much Blood and Treaſure to my own Kingdoms.

Both theſe Treaties ſhall be laid before you: And, as I have told you the Views with which I have enter'd into them, I muſt do Juſtice to all the contracting Powers in the Definitive Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by acquainting you, that I have receiv'd from them the moſt full and clear Declarations of their Reſolution to preſerve the general Peace.

That

That nothing might be wanting for theſe ſalutary Purpoſes, I have taken Care to ſtrengthen and conſolidate the Ties of Union and Friendſhip between me and my Allies; the better to ſecure our mutual Intereſt, maintain the Peace already ſubſiſting, and to prevent the Occaſion of any future Rupture. And, that there might remain no Doubt of the Uprightneſs and Sincerity of my Intentions, I have made the proper Communications of the Meaſures I have taken, and the Principles on which they have been founded.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered Eſtimates to be laid before you, for the current Service of the Year. I deſire only ſuch Supplies, as ſhall be neceſſary for your own Security, and making good ſuch Engagements as have been contracted, and are now communicated to you. The ſucceſsful and happy Progreſs, which has been made in the Reduction of the Intereſt of the National Debt, does great Honour to this Parliament, and adds much to our Reputation in foreign Countries. So little of this great Work remains unfiniſhed, that I make no Doubt of your compleating it this Seſſion, in the moſt juſt and equitable Manner.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing farther to recommend to you in particular: Let me exhort you in general, to make the beſt Uſe of the preſent State of Tranquillity, for improving the Trade and Commerce of my Kingdoms; for enforcing the Execution of the Laws; and for ſuppreſſing theſe Outrages and Violences, which are inconſiſtent with all good Order and Government, and endanger the Lives and Properties of my Subjects, whoſe Happineſs and flouriſhing Condition I have entirely at Heart.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, preſented to His Majeſty, on Friday the the 18th Day of January, 1750.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble Thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

Your Majeſty's paternal Care, always watchful for the Proſperity of your Kingdoms, and mix'd with a generous extenſive Concern for the common Welfare of Europe, has appeared in nothing more, than in your Endeavours to improve the preſent State of Tranquillity: This muſt be evident to all the World, from the Series of important Tranſactions which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to lay before us; and it is with the utmoſt Thankfulneſs, we acknowledge Your Goodneſs in communicating to us, that the Treaty has been ſo ſucceſsfully concluded between your Majeſty and the King of Spain. As the Commerce of theſe Kingdoms is the Source of the Wealth of your Subjects, and of the Strength and Splendor of your Crown, ſo your Majeſty's Attention to re-eſtabliſh our Trade with that Country, on the moſt advantageous Conditions, is a freſh Inſtance of your uninterrupted Vigilance for the moſt eſſential Concerns of your People. Mutual Intereſt and mutual Inclination are the beſt Foundations of a laſting Amity and good Correſpondence, which from the Concurrence of ſuch Motives, we firmly hope will be happily reſtored between the Two Nations in all Parts, and that thoſe Cauſes, which have long interrupted them, are now effectually removed.

Your Royal Wiſdom has not been confined to the adjuſting of preſent Differences, and the remedying of Inconveniences actually exiſting: It is with Pleaſure we obſerve, that your Foreſight is exerting itſelf to ſecure us, as far as can be done by human Prudence, againſt ſuch Events as have formerly involved Europe in the Calamities of War. In this View we look upon the Treaty, which your Majeſty has lately concluded with the Elector of Bavaria, and the further Meaſures, which you are graciouſly pleaſed to inform us, are carrying on for ſecuring the Tranquillity, and ſupporting the Syſtem of the Empire. Nothing can tend more to effectuate theſe Meaſures, than the ſtrengthening and conſolidating the Ties of Union and Friendſhip between your Majeſty and your Allies; which cannot fail at the ſame Time to be attended with the beſt Conſequences for promoting our mutual Intereſts, preſerving the general Repoſe, and preventing the Occaſion of any future Rupture.

We are truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's Goodneſs, in laying before us, theſe your ſalutary Views and Intentions. In the Proſecution of them the Weight and Influence of the Crown of Great-Britain are very viſible; and we do with the greateſt Chearfulneſs aſſure your Majeſty of our ſteady and zealous Support in all ſuch Meaſures, as may beſt anſwer theſe deſirable Ends.

Our unſhaken Duty and Affection to your ſacred Perſon, and our Love of our Country, are the ſureſt Pledges of our Conduct. It ſhall be our firſt Care to demonſtrate our inviolable Adherence to theſe Principles; nor ſhall any Thing be wanting on our Part, to advance the Trade and flouriſhing Condition of theſe Kingdoms; to enforce the Obſervance of the Laws, and of good Order amongſt your People; and to maintain the Dignity and Strength of your Majeſty's Crown and Government both at Home and Abroad.

His MAJESTY'S moſt gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this dutiful and affectionate Addreſs. The Satisfaction you have ſo unanimouſly expreſſed in the Treaties I have lately concluded, and the Meaſures which I am purſuing, gives me the greateſt Pleaſure. I entirely rely on your Zeal and Support, in bringing them to Perfection, for the Welfare of my own Kingdoms, and the general Tranquillity of Europe.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Commons to the KING.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our ſincere and hearty Thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg Leave to congratulate Your Majeſty on your ſafe and happy Return to theſe Kingdoms; and to expreſs the warmeſt Acknowledgments of our Gratitude, for your Majeſty's unwearied Endeavours to eſtabliſh the preſent Tranquillity upon the ſureſt Foundations.

We congratulate Your Majeſty on the Concluſion of a Treaty with the King of Spain, by which the particular Differences, that from the Nature of them, could not be ſettled in a general Treaty, are now amicably adjuſted; and we feel the moſt real Satisfaction at the Reaſon there is to hope, from the Aſſurances which Your Majeſty has received, of the ſincere Diſpoſition of the Catholic King to cement and maintain the moſt perfect Union with Your Majeſty, that the ancient Friendſhip will be reſtored, and an uninterrupted good Correſpondence ſubſiſt, between the Two Nations, for their mutual Advantage and Happineſs.

We reſpectfully acknowledge Your Majeſty's great Wiſdom and Foreſight, in taking the beſt Meaſures timely to prevent ſuch Events, as might hereafter involve Europe in the Calamities of War; and we have the beſt grounded Hopes, from the full and clear Declaration of all the contracting Powers in the Definitive Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, as well as from Your Majeſty's Care and Attention to ſtrengthen the Ties of Union and Friendſhip between Your Majeſty and Your Allies, that we ſhall long enjoy the Bleſſings of a general Peace.

We aſſure Your Majeſty, that we will chearfully raiſe ſuch Supplies, as ſhall be found neceſſary, for the Security of Your Majeſty's Government, and to make good the Engagements entered into by Your Majeſty for the Public Benefit, and according to Your gracious Intention communicated to this Houſe.

It is with the greateſt Satisfaction that We receive Your Majeſty's gracious Approbation of the Progreſs already made towards reducing the Intereſt of the National Debt; and We aſſure Your Majeſty, that We will uſe Our immediate Endeavours to finiſh that great Work with Juſtice and Equity.

Your faithful Commons beg Leave to expreſs their Senſe of the Happineſs they enjoy under Your Majeſty's Government; and to aſſure Your Majeſty, that they are determined to give all poſſible Attention to whatever may promote the Trade and Commerce of theſe Kingdoms; and that they will endeavour to render the Laws more effectual, by enforcing their Execution, thereby to diſcourage and ſuppreſs the Outrages and Enormities committed in Defiance of them.

Mr. *HUNTER*,

If you think the following well-merited, tho' poorly written Burleſque worthy of public View, you may inſert it in your *Gazette*. I am, Sir,

Your conſtant Reader,

MISO-OCHLOS.

MODERN CONVERSATION.

I SICKEN at the Nonſenſe of the Croud,
Where noiſy Folly talks and laughs aloud,
Still of her own applauded Nonſenſe proud.
Inſipid Trifles occupy the Tongue,
And the eternal ſilly Chat prolong:
Th' unthinking Laugh, the Fleer, the ſcornful Eye
The rare, ſhort Intervals of Chat ſupply.
The calm and ſolemn Ev'ning Hours, deſign'd
For Contemplation by the noble Mind,
In marſhalling a Pack of Cards they waſte,
And, like their Fellow-Children, play themſelves to Reſt.
Mean Time I feel, (ah! why am I ſo rude!)
Curs'd with their Comp'ny, painful Solitude:
I ſit, and mope, and yawn, ſtupid, forlorn;
They ſneer at me, and I repay their Scorn:
They ridicule my ſtupid Gravity;
Thus I'm a Fool to them, and they to me.
Away, ye Mimics of Mankind, away!
Go with your Fellow-Children toy and play;
Go, gather Sticks with Boys, and in ſome Field,
With equal Art your mimic Houſes build,
Renounce the Nature, or the Age of Men,
Nor own the Species you ſo foully ſtain.
Hail, Solitude! Divineſt Bleſſing, hail!
With thee compos'd, oh let me ever dwell.
Thou ſweeteſt Refuge! thou ſerene Retreat!
Virtue's and Wiſdom's contemplative Seat!
Welcome my Study! ſacred Volumes, hail!
Here with the venerable Dead I'll dwell;
With them converſe; the Wretches that ſurvive
Teach me no Science but to fret and grieve.
Now I'm my own again; th' unfetter'd Mind
Employment equal to its Pow'rs can find;
From Theme to Theme with willing Pinions moves,
And thro' the charming Fields of Knowledge roves:
Now 'tis not my hard Taſk to pleaſe the vain,
To talk the ſame ſtale Nonſenſe o'er again;
Or pouting ſit, and hear their ſenſeleſs Chat,
And laugh I know not why, or be laugh'd at.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 16.

Laſt Night arriv'd in York River the Tryal, Capt. Abraham Saunders, from Angola, with near 400 Slaves, conſign'd to Meſſrs. Rootes and Hill. 'Tis ſaid ſhe has buried very few, and that they are all exceeding healthy.

The ——, Capt. Johnſton, is arriv'd in York River.

Entries, in *York River*, from *April* 10 to *May* 10, 1751.

April 27. *Brigt. Kingſton, James Magrath, from Barbados.*
29. *Ship Plymouth, Geo. Long, from Iſle of May.*
29. *Ship Prince Frederick, Thomas Rogers, from Briſtol.*
29. *Ship Honourable Creditors, Thomas Price, a new Veſſel, enters to load with Tobacco, for Great-Britain.*
May 3. *Ship Phœnix, Reubin Honnon, from the Streights.*
9. *Snow St. Paul, Joſeph Alliſon, from Hampton, to load with Tob.*
10. *Schooner John and Eleanor, William Whitterong, from Barbados.*
10. *Ship Nancy Warren, Archibald Crawford, from Madeira.*

Cleared Outwards.

April 29. *Ship Anne, William Perry, for Briſtol.*
30. *Brigt. Sarah and Elizabeth, Penhellick Henſley, for Briſtol.*
30. *Snow Lightfoot, William Binkes, for London.*
May [illegible]. *Snow Kingſton, John Nedels, for Maryland.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SMALL two Maſt Boat is now at Col. *Lewis Burwell*'s, near *Williamſburg*, taken from two Run-aways, belonging to Meſſrs *Vaulx* and *Elliott*, of *Weſtmoreland*, who have made their Eſcape. The Owner may have her, by applying to Col. *Burwell*, paying Charges. They confeſs'd they took her from *Mattox* Ferry.

Virginia, ſſ.

By the Hon. LEWIS BURWELL, Eſq; Preſident of His Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*.

To all Sheriffs, Conſtables, and other His Majeſty's Liege People, to whom these Preſents ſhall come. Greeting.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me, That a horrible Murder was committed at *Leeds* Town, in the County of *King George*, on the 20th Day of *January* laſt paſt, by *Jonathan Piper*, of the County of *Weſtmoreland*, on the Body of [illegible] deceaſed, of the ſame County: And whereas the ſaid *Jonathan Piper*, conſcious of his Guilt, has fled from his uſual Place of Abode, whereby the ordinary Proceſs at Law cannot be ſerved on him:

I DO therefore, in His Majeſty's Name, require all Sheriffs, Underſheriffs, [illegible] to make diligent Search within their reſpective Counties [illegible] *Jonathan Piper*, and after having apprehended [illegible] the publick Goal at Williamſburg. And as an Encouragement [illegible] the ſaid Jonathan Piper, I hereby promiſe [illegible] Reward to any Perſon that ſhall apprehend him, ſo that [illegible] Juſtice.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, this 16th Day of [illegible]

LEWIS BURWELL.

[illegible]

[illegible] the 4th of May, 1751. [illegible]

Nathan [illegible]

[illegible], 1751.

THE [illegible] Two Millions [illegible] Houſe of Mr. [illegible] to conſult of [illegible]

Thomas Ballard Smith.

ON [illegible] Day of May, will be Sold, at publick Sale, in the Borough [illegible] Months [illegible] of a new [illegible] a few Days before the Day of Sale, [illegible]

[illegible], } Executors.

[illegible], 1751.

RAN away [illegible] County [illegible] a Pair of [illegible] Frock with a ſmall Cape [illegible] ſhall have Half a Piſtole Reward.

Thomas Daniſe.

May 6, 1751.

RAN away from the Subſcriber's Quarter [illegible] in *Prince George* [illegible] Mulatto Man Slave, named [illegible] Years old, [illegible] if not cut off; he is very [illegible] a dark Fuſtian Coat, with plain [illegible] County, where he lodged ſome Time. [illegible] County, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

John Stith.

N. B. [illegible] he will endeavour to eſcape on board ſome Veſſel.

RAN away [illegible] from the Subſcriber, a well-ſet Mulatto Man [illegible] Inches high, full Eyed, cloathed in a white Coat, [illegible] white Yarn Stockings, *&c.* Whoever will bring him to me [illegible] ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, if taken up out of [illegible] County, beſides what the Law allows.

John Hardyman.

N. B. [illegible] he will endeavour to make his Eſcape on board ſome Veſſel.

STRAYED [illegible] about the 24th *Day of April* laſt, a dark [illegible] Hands and a Half high, [illegible] Star upon one of [illegible] Merchant, in *Surry*, [illegible] ſhall have Half a Piſtole [illegible]

[illegible]

WHEREAS the Managers for the Lottery at *Belhaven*, for raiſing Six Hundred and Ninety Pounds, for building a Church and Market-Houſe in the ſaid Town, have met with conſiderable Hindrance from the Surmiſes and baſe Inſinuations of ſome ill-diſpoſed Perſons, ſo that they are apprehenſive the ſame will not be filled by the Time firſt appointed for Drawing; and, being unwilling to diſappoint the Gentlemen and Ladies who may deſire to be preſent, they have determined to defer the Drawing thereof 'til the third *Monday* in *November* next; againſt which Time all poſſible Care and Diligence will be uſed to complete the ſame; but, if their Endeavours are then fruſtrated, they take this Method of informing the Adventurers, That all Perſons who either have or ſhall take Tickets to promote ſo good a Deſign, ſhall have their Money refunded to them without Diſtinction, or any Trouble to themſelves: They alſo beg leave to aſſure the Public, That the Whole will be conducted with ſtrict Juſtice and Impartiality, without any ſiniſter Views whatever.

The SCHEME of a LOTTERY, at Belhaven, in *Fairfax County*;

THE Money ariſing therefrom to be applied towards building a Church, and Market-Houſe, in the ſaid Town; to conſiſt of Eight Thouſand Tickets, at Two Pieces of Eight each Ticket, whereof Two Thouſand are to be fortunate.

Number of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value in Pieces of Eight.
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	300	is	300
2	of	200	are	400
4	of	100	are	400
6	of	75	are	450
8	of	65	are	[illegible]
14	of	40	are	560
18	of	35	are	530
25	of	20	are	500
40	of	16	are	640
100	of	10	are	1000
250	of	5	are	1250
1530	of	4	are	6120
			First drawn	12
			Last drawn	18
Prizes 2000				
Blanks 6000				13600
8000 Tickets at Two Ps. of 8 each	Ps. of 8. 16000	From whence deduct 15 *per Cent.* for the Public Use,	is	2400
				13600 Pieces of Eight.

The Fortunate are to receive their Prizes entire, the 15 *per Cent.* being deducted from the whole Sum produc'd by the Sale of the Tickets, before the Drawing begins.

The Lottery to be under the Care and Management of Col. *George William Fairfax*, Major *Lawrence Washington*, Col. *William Fitzhugh*, Mr. *George Mason*, Mr. *William Ramſay*, Mr. *John Carlyle*, Mr. *John Dalton*, Mr. *John Pagan*, Mr. *Gerrard Alexander*, Mr. *Nathaniel Chapman*, and Major *Auguſtine Waſhington*; who will diſpoſe of the Tickets, and be on Oath, and give Bond for a faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt.

The Whole to be regulated, as near as can be, by the Method practis'd in *England*.

The Drawing to commence on the Third *Monday* in *November* next, in the ſaid Town, under the Inſpection of at leaſt Five of the Managers, and in the Preſence of ſuch Adventurers as may think fit to attend.

The Money will be paid to the Poſſeſſors of the Benefit Tickets as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſh'd; of which publick Notice will be given in the *Virginia Gazette*.

N. B. All Prizes not call'd for within Twelve Months after the Drawing is finiſh'd, will be deem'd as generouſly given, for the ſame Uſe as the 15 *per Cent.* and not be demanded afterwards, but ſhall be faithfully applied thereto.

Tickets may be had of the reſpective Managers, or at the Printing-Office, in *Williamſburg*. [illegible]

We make no Doubt but thoſe who wiſh well to the Public will encourage the Deſign, as 'tis the firſt Thing of the Kind in this Colony, and is calculated purely for the Public Good, without any Views of private Intereſt.

Williamſburg, May [illegible], 1751.

THE Subſcriber having a large Aſſortment of [illegible] Hairs, and [illegible] all Sorts of Wigs. Any Gentlemen or others may depend on being faithfully and ſpeedily ſupplied, by

Their very humble Servant,

Andrew Anderſon.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, in order to enable him to pay his juſt Debts, and carry on his Buſineſs.

Andrew Anderſon.

Newcaſtle, April [illegible], 1751.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Stores formerly kept at *Newcaſtle*, by Mr. [illegible] *Graham*, at the *Houſe* of Col. *John Chiſwell* in *Hanover*, by Mr. [illegible] and at the Houſe of Capt. *John Gibſon* in *King William* County, by the ſaid [illegible], are hereby deſired to come and pay the Ballance of their Accounts to the Subſcriber, who is impowered to receive and diſcharge them, and may be found at the Houſe of [illegible] *Wilkins*, Merchant, in *Newcaſtle*.

As the greateſt Part of theſe Ballances have been pretty long due, if this is not complied with, he will be obliged to commence Suits againſt thoſe who ſhall neglect [illegible]

[illegible]

RAN away from the Subſcriber's Plantation, in *Prince George* County, in [illegible] laſt, a Servant Man, named *Ralph* [illegible], a Gardiner by Trade, and formerly belonged to Col. *Nathaniel Harriſon*, of *Brandon*; he is a well-ſet [illegible] about five Feet ſive Inches high; has an inſinuating, fawning Way of expreſſing himſelf, and is much addicted to Lying; an *Engliſhman* born, and pretends to be a Roman Catholick: Had on when he went away, a browniſh coloured Coat with Metal Buttons, a Hat, and a brown bob Wig, but ſometimes went without a Wig, having ſhort fair Hair; had with him both white and check'd Shirts; and is ſuppoſed to be gone to the *Northward*, having been ſeen in *New-Kent* County ſome Time after his Elopement.

Whoever takes up and conveys him to me, [illegible] Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

John [illegible]

To be SOLD,

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Lewis Delony*, Jun. deceaſed, at his Plantation, in *Lunenburg* County, the firſt *Friday* in *July* next enſuing, all the Lands belonging to the ſaid Plantation, being upwards of Two Thouſand Acres, together or in Parcels; with ſeveral valuable Slaves, and a conſiderable Stock of Cattle, Hogs, and Horſes; with about Fifty Barrels of Corn, and the Plantation Utenſils. Twelve Months Credit will be allow'd, on giving Security, as uſual, by

Henry Delony, Executor.

N. B. The Land will be deliver'd up at *Chriſtmas*, and is well fitted with Houſes, and other Conveniencies, and good Ground, in order for Cropping, with Six or Seven Hands.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper. Advertiſements of a moderate Length are inſerted for Three Shillings the firſt Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.